Mata Kuliah   : Bahasa Inggris Teknik (Teori)
Kode Mata Kuliah   : KKIG0012
Waktu   : Selasa (01.00 – 14.20)
Jumlah SKS   : 2 SKS
Nama Dosen   : Azwita Azyb
Minggu ke   : 8 (Delapan)
Tanggal   : 3-11-2015
Judul Materi   : Talking About Hardware Devices

Objective:
After completing this lesson you will be able to :
- **identify hardware devices in a computer**
- **identify parts of devices**
- **classify things into groups or classes**

A computer is an electronic machine which can accept data in a certain form, process the data, and give the results of the processing in a specified format as information.

First, data is fed into the computer's memory. Then, when the program is run, the computer performs as a set of instruction and processes the data. Finally, we can see the result (the output) on the screen or in printed form (see Fig.1 below)
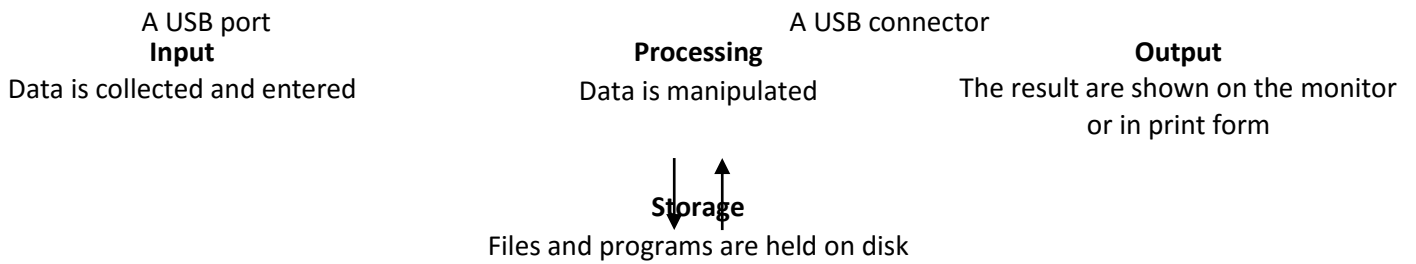
A computer system consists of two parts: hardware and software. **Hardware** is any electronic or mechanical part you can see or touch. **Software** is a set of instructions, called a program, which tells the computer what to do. There are three basic hardware sections: **the central processing unit (CPU)**, **main memory** and **peripherals**.

Perhaps the most influential component is the central processing unit. Its function is to execute program instructions and coordinate the activities of all the other units. In a way, it is the 'brain' of the computer. The main memory (a collection of RAM chips) hold the instruction and data which are being processed by the CPU. Peripherals are the physical units attached to the computer. They include storage devices and input/output devices.

Storage devices (hard drives, DVD drives or flash drives) provide a permanent storage of both data and programs. **Disk drives** are used to read and write data on disks. **Input devices** enable data to go into the computer's memory. The most common input devices are the **mouse** and the **keyboard**. **Output devices** enable us to extract the finished product from the system. For example, the computer shows the output on the **monitor** or prints the result onto paper by means of a **printer**.

On the rear panel of the computer there are several **ports** into which we can plug a wide range of peripherals – a modem, a digital camera, a scanner, etc. They allow communication between the computer and the devices. Modem desktop PCs have USB ports and memory card on the front panel.

A USB port
Input
Data is collected and entered

A USB connector
Processing
Data is manipulated

Output
The result are shown on the monitor
or in print form

Storage
Files and programs are held on disk

Expenses (e.g. payroll, services, publicity)

Income (e.g. sales, stocks, interest)

HELP box
Classifying
Classifying means putting things into groups or classes. We can classify types of computers, parts of a PC, etc. some typical expressions for classifying are :

- **…. are classified into X types/ categories**
- **…. are classified by …**
- **…. can be divided into X types/ categories**

*Digital computers can be **divided into** five main **types**: mainframe, desktop PCs, laptops, tablet PCs and handheld PDAs*

- **… include (s) …**
- **… consist (s) of …**

*The basic configuration of a mainframe **consists of** a central system which processes immense amounts of data very quickly.*

- **There are X types/ classes of …**
- **X is a type of …**

*A tablet PC is **a type of** notebook computer*